The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIANS hall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances!"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revennes, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlight ment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all vents "deserve" success

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POETRY.

WHY SHOULD WE WORRY?

Why should we worry? This life is not long enough
Here to be wasted in sighing and tears:
Silly and childish is he who's not strong enough
Wisely with reason to fright away fears.
Care's but a coward, with courage not half enough
Fairly to face if we show no fear:
Nay, if it pester you, yon've but to laugh enough,
Presto, begone! lo, the bore is not here.

Mem'ry too often will bring us old sorrows;
When they were here did we wish them to last?
Why not forget them? The fool alone borrows
Present regrets for the griefs of the past.
Can we now change it by weeping and whining?
What's done is done, and is done past recall?
He who the present forgets in repining,
Useless and vain, is the worst fool of all.

Fancy, the jade, will too often be peering,
Curious and anxious, through the future's dark night;
Why should we tremble at what she is fearing?
Why should her dreamings fill us with affright?
Wait till they're real things, and present before us,
If they are worth it we'll care for them then;
Now they're but shadows, too flimsy to bore us—
Far too unreal to make cowards of men.

Time, with the present's real grief to be dealing,
That's not so easy, we sadly must own;
Who can deny flesh and blood will have feeling?
Care, grief, and anguish will make themselves known.
Own it, but add, life is too short for worry:
Darkness brings sunshine, or all men are wrong;
Off with despairing; don't be in a hurry
To know grief is pressing—it will not stay long.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the parish of Orleans met in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the fifth instant, at twelve o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Thirty-four members answered to their names.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and, on motion of Mr. Thomas Isabelle, were corrected so as to read "Friday" instead of "Thursday," and then adopted as corrected.

Reports of Committees being next in order, the committee on the conduct of the elections rendered a partial report. A motion prevailed to take a recess of half an hour to enable the committee to complete and return a full report.

The recess having expired, the meeting was called to order by William H. Green, first vice president, in the chair. The roll being called, thirty members answered to their names.

President Dibble having taken the chair, the following report was presented by the committee on the conduct of the elections:

FIRST WARD.

The First Ward has two clubs, each claiming to be the mother ward club; it appears from evidence on file, that, at the election for officers, held on June 5, 1871, Mr. Thos. Isabelle received the largest number of votes for president of the club, whereupon Mr. Miller started another club, and caused himself to be elected president.

Your committee are, therefore, in favor of recognizing the club of which Mr. Isabelle is the president, and A. Frilot, secretary, as the true mother club.

SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward has two clubs, each of which claims to be the mother ward club. From evidence on file, your committee have decided to recognize as the true mother club that presided over by Mr. F. C. Glaudin.

THIRD WARD.

The Third Ward has one regular constituted mother club, of which Oscar J. Dunn is the president, and T. M. Kavanaugh, secretary.

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward has one mother club; F. McK Dunn is president, and John W. Roxborough, secretary.

FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward has two clubs claiming to be mother ward clubs. From evidence on file, it is proven that the club presided over by Mr. J. C. Kuebler, is the regular mother club of the ward.

SIXTH WARD.

The Sixth Ward has two clubs, each claiming to be the mother club. From evidence produced before the committee it is proven that the club of which Mr. F. P. Benedict is president, and A. Caplo is secretary, should be recognized as the true mother ward club.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward has two clubs claiming to be mother ward clubs. From statements on file, your committee are convinced that the club of which H. L. Rey is president, and W. H. Green is secretary, is the true mother club of the ward.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward one mother club, of which E. V. Leclere is president, and F. Barthelemy secretary.

NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward has two clubs, each of which claim to be the regular mother ward club. From evidence brought before the committee, we recommend the recognition of the club presided over by Mr. W. C. Kinsella as the regular mother ward club.

TENTH WARD.

The Tenth Ward has two clubs, each claiming to be the mother club of the ward, one of which John H. Bowen is president, and one with Battle Payne as president. On the fifteenth day of May, 1871, the regular mother club from the last campaign adjourned, for an election of officers, to the twenty-second of the same month.

Mr. Battle Payne, unauthorized by the old mother club or any other authority, held an election on the seventeenth day of day of May, and elected officers, while the regular election for officers, according to the call with the regular roll of the Tenth Ward, was held on the twenty-second of May, 1871, when John H. Bowen was elected president and William H. Burroughs, secretary. We, therefore, recommend that the club of which John H. Bowen is president, which meets at the corner of Fulton and St. Mary streets, be declared the regular mother club of the Republican party in the Tenth Ward, and that the election of delegates to the State Republican Convention be held as advertised by the president of said club, at Miles' Schoolhouse, Corner Josephine street at the intersection of Fulton street, from 2 P. M. to 8 P. M., on Monday, Aug. 7, 1871.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Eleventh Ward has only one organized Republican club, of which Ed. Williams is the president and John Flowers secretary. This club meets on Sixth, between St. Patrick and St. David streets. We recommend that this club be declared to be the regular Republican Mother Club of the Eleventh Ward.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Twelfth Ward has two clubs, each of which claims to be the mother club. After examining the history and claims, of each, we have come to the conclusion that the club now presided over by Paul Bruce has no claims to entitle it to be designated the mother club. We are satisfied that the club of which D. C. Woodruffs is president, and John Moylan is secretary, is the regular Republican Mother Club of the Twelfth Ward. It meets on Marengo, near Magazine street, and we recommend that it be so declared and recognized by the Parish Committee.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Thirteenth Ward has only one club claiming to be the mother club. J. B. Gandet is president. This club meets on Valence street, between Chestnut and Camp streets. We recommend that it be declared the regular Republican Mother Club of the Thirteenth Ward.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Fourteenth Ward has but one club claiming to be the mother club. Madison Brown is president. This club meets in Robinson's church two squares above the Foucher property.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Fifteenth Ward has two clubs claiming to be the mother club. From statements and evidence presented to us, we find that the club of which Benjamin Buchanan is president, and C. P. Ames is secretary, is the regular mother club of the Fifteen Ward, and we recommend that the parish committee recognize and declare this to be the regular Republican Mother Club of the Fifteenth Ward. The club meets at the corner of Boniface and Jackson streets.

In order to insure a fair election in the different wards throughout this parish for delegates to the State Convention, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution, and earnestly entreat all true Republicans to sustain the regular mother clubs in their respective wards:

Resolved, That the president and secretary be instructed to give notice in the New Orleans Republican of the location of the mother ward clubs, their officers, and the hours of election, on Monday, August seventh.

The report of the committees and resolution appended thereto were unanimously adopted.

The committee on rules presented a report, the reading of which, on motion of Mr. William Vigers, was dispensed with, and the consideration of the report laid over until the next meeting.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Bechtel, were adopted:

WHEREAS, At a meeting held August 3, 1871, by the State Central Executive Committee, the following resolutions have been adopted by the Fifth Ward Club:

Resolved, That the President of the State Committee be and he is hereby authorized to secure a suitable meeting place for the assemblage of the State Convention, to be held on the ninth day of August, 1871, in this city, and give public notice of the place so secured on or before Tuesday morning, the eighth of August, 1871, through the columns of the New Orleans *Republican*, and other city papers, and the delegates elected are hereby notified to attend and respond to the notice of the President upon the day of meeting.

By Mr. Ray:

Resolved, That only those who are returned as delegates to the Convention, according to the returns forwarded to the President of the Executive Committee, and to those who may contest the seats of such delegates as may be shown by evidence presented to the President of the Executive Committee and their Secretary, shall be admitted to the hall of the Convention until after the permanent organization of the Convention, and that the President of the Central Executive Committee be authorized to prepare tickets and a list of the persons to be admitted, and submit the same to this committee on Tuesday evening the eighth instant, for their action.

And whereas, It is now clearly apparent that said Executive Committee has not only exceeded its powers, but usurped powers which can only be exercised by the members of the convention, and at a time when the powers of the present State Central Committee will have expired by limitation, and

Whereas, The facts are patent that it is the intention of the members comprising the sub-executive committee, of which S. B. Packard is chairman, to fraudulently pack said convention, as may readily be inferred from the resolutions introduced by Mr. Ray, in the interest of a small clique, composed of a few federal officeholders and malcontents, who are using their utmost energies to rule or ruin the Republican party of Louisiana, be it

Resolved, That we, the regularly constituted delegation of the parish of Orleans, in committee, enter our solemn protest against the action of the State Central Committee as anti-Republican and a usurpation of rights solely belonging to the people in convention assembled.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Parish of Orleans prepare a statement of all the facts which are necessary, to show that some of the federal officeholders of Louisiana, who are members of the State Central Committee, have contributed their best efforts to disrupt, demoralize and disorganize the Republican party of this State; be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of the resolutions offered by Mr. Ray be sent to the National Executive Committee of the Republican party, at Washington, namely:

1. The resolution calling a convention, and in which the place of meeting was purposely omitted.

2. The resolution of August 3, 1871, creating S. B. Packard a committee on credentials, with power to decide who are the bona fide delegates, and who are the contestants; all of which is to be done before a meeting of the convention—which is to be a private affair, as tickets of admittance are required.

J. D. O'Connell presented the following resolutions, which Mr. William H. Green moved to table.

The motion to table being lost, the question recurred upon the adoption of the resolutions, and was carried.

WHEREAS, The State Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, contrary to the rules governing and prerogatives vested in all conventions and deliberative assemblies, pretend to the unwarrantable and unprecedented assumption of receiving the credentials, and thereby constituting themselves judges of the election returns and qualifications of the delegates to the convention; and

Whereas, The said committee, in order the more easily to control and manipulate the convention, and thereby perpetuate their own power, which power has been grossly abused by said committee, and more especially by the president and corresponding secretary of said committee, S. B. Packard and P. F. Herwig, in garbling the resolution of the committee calling a State Convention, by omitting in the publication of the resolution the particular time and place of meeting; and

Whereas, The same committee has encroached upon the rights and privileges of the parish of Orleans, and of this committee, by designating a day for the election of delegates to the State Convention, and thereby and otherwise attempting to suppress the right of the people to elect their own parish committee; and

Whereas, The duty of designating a day for the election, being a strictly local matter, belongs solely and exclusively to the parish committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the commissioners of election in each of the wards of the city of New Orleans shall make duplicate certificates of election for the candidates receiving the highest number of votes, said certificates to be marked "original" and "duplicate," countersigned and attested by the presidents and secretaries of the mother ward clubs, the "duplicates" to be delivered by the commissioners of election, in the presence of the presidents and secretaries of the mother clubs, to the president of the State Central Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the "original" be delivered to the delegates elect, to be by them presented to the convention as the credentials proper.

Resolved, That the delivery of the "duplicates" to the President of the State Committee be considered of no further or greater validity than for its information of the choice of delegates by the people, and in no manner to be construed as conceding to the said State Committee the right to determine, or in any manner decide who are the duly elected delegates, that being a sovereign right exclusively reserved by the people, and to be determined by them through the convention.

Resolved, That we view the attempts of the State Central Committee to constitute itself judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of the delegates to the convention as a gross attempt to usurp the rights and privileges of the convention, to enable them to reject the chosen representatives of the people, and foist into the convention those with whom they hope to be able to barter for a perpetuation of power.

Resolved, That the said committee, by its attempt to suppress the people's rights in the parish of Orleans, to elect their own parish executive committee, is no longer entitled to, and has utterly forfeited, the confidence of the Republicans of this parish, and of this committee.

Resolved, That as the direct and immediate representatives of over twenty-five thousand Republican voters in the parish of Orleans, we denounce and condemn, as an unpardonable breach of trust and unmitigated treachery to the Republican party, the garbling and spoliation of the first paragraph of the resolution of the State Committee, calling for a convention, and that the president and corresponding secretary of said committee are especially unworthy of any future positions of trust or confidence in the Republican party, inasmuch as they, being the custodians of the records of the committee, can alone be held responsible for this breach of faith.

Resolved, That recognizing the State Central Executive Committee as the legitimate supreme head of the party in the State, we desire that it shall be composed of men of undoubted integrity, and fair dealing, incapable of creating dissension and division in our ranks, and to this end we appeal to our own constituents, and to the Republican throughout the State, to instruct their delegates to the convention to root out, if not all, at least those of the present State Committee, as have betrayed the trust reposed in them by the people, and have taken avantage of their positions to turn disorganizers in our ranks to enhance their own private personal ambition, and we further ask the people to instruct their delegates to present their credentials to the convention, the only proper authority to receive and pass upon them, and to deliver authentic copies of the same to the President of the State Central Executive Committee, as a record of information for said committee.

The following resolution by Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been publicly stated that the Republican party in this State has divided, and that they about to hold more than one convention,

Resolved, That we, the Parish Committee of Orleans, deny these assertions and charge the delegates who are to be chosen on Monday next, to attend at such place as may be designated by the State Committee for the meeting of the convention, there to remain as representatives of our party.

The following resolution, by Mr. Frederick A. Johnson, was adopted:

Resolved, That no election for officers of clubs, delegates to the Parish Executive Committee, the State Central Executive Committee, or the delegates to the nominating convention, will be acknowledged, unless regularly elected at the specified mother ward club building or hall of their respective wards.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the New Orleans *Republican*; after which the committee adjourned, to meet Tuesday, August 8, at twelve o'clock M., in the hall of the House of Representatives.

A true copy from the minutes.

J. D. O'CONNELL,
Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH P. MURPHY,
Corresponding Secretary.

LAWS

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]

No. 102.

AN ACT.

To incorporate the city of Monroe; to fix its boundaries; to provide for the government, and create a recorder's court for the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the following limits shall constitute the boundary of the corporation of the city of Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, to wit: Commencing at a point on the east bank of the Ouachita river, eleven hundred and forty feet south of the upper line of the plantation of Mrs. Nancy Bry, deceased; thence eastwardly to a point intersected by the extension of the eastern line of Jackson street; thence up said line to the upper line of the said plantation of Mrs. Nancy Bry, deceased, so as to include the addition to the city of Monroe, made by Robert Leyton, according to the survey of Frank Moor, surveyor of Ouachita parish; thence along said plantation line to the eastern line to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company's right of way; thence on a line running at right angles with said plantation line to the lower of De Siard street; thence down said street to the east bank, inclusive of the west fork of Young's bayou, thence up the east bank of said bayou to a point intersected by an extension of the upper line of Olive street; thence along the line of Olive street to the eastern line of sixth street; thence up sixth street to the upper line of Pine street; thence along the upper line of Pine street to the middle of the Ouachita river; thence down the middle of said river to a point opposite to and intersected by the extension of the southern boundary line, and thence to the point of beginning.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That to provide for the government of the city of Monroe, there shall be elected on the first Monday in May of each year, by the qualified voters of said corporation, from among themselves, one mayor and seven councilmen, with the powers and duties hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the election of officers, created by the second section of this act, shall be held by the same commissioners appointed to hold the last preceding general election of the State, residents of said city, or any three of them, designated by the mayor and city councilmen; and that said election shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of the State regulating elections, except as to counting the ballots, which shall be counted and returns thereof made by said commissioners to the clerk of the district court in and for the parish of Ouachita, who shall issue certificates of election to the persons elected, and said certificates shall be sufficient authority for the person elected to enter upon the discharge of their duties, after they shall have qualified by taking an oath to discharge said duties faithfully; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so constructed as to require or enforce the closing of any houses of business in said city on the day of election, or to require the opening of the polls before the hour of nine o'clock, A. M., on the day of election; and provided further that in the event no commissioners, as aforesaid, should reside in the city of Monroe, or the same should be disqualified refuse or be unable to act, then the parish judge of Ouachita parish shall, upon the application of any citizen of said city, appoint three competent residents of said city to hold said election.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court aforesaid or his deputy to give notice of said election by publication ten entire days in the newspapers published in said city; and if there be none he shall post notice of said election at three public places in said city ten entire days before hand.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of a tie vote at said election, or in case of the death or resignation of any of the officers mentioned in the second section of this act, the clerk of the district court or his deputy shall order an election in the manner set forth in the fourth section of this act, and a plurality of votes at all elections shall be sufficient to elect.

Sec. 6 Be it further enacted, etc., That immediately on receiving their certificates of election the mayor and councilmen shall meet and organize themselves into a body, to be known as "the Mayor and City Council of Monroe," and shall proceed to elect one suitable person to be assessor and collector of the city taxes and licenses, and to elect a treasurer of the city of Monroe, who shall be ex-officio secretary of the city council.

Sec. 7 Be it further enacted, etc., That the mayor shall preside at all meetings of the city council shall call meetings of the council when he deems it necessary; shall approve all laws, ordinances and resolutions of the city council; shall vote only in the case of tie; shall in no case exercise judicial powers; shall see that the laws are faithfully executed, and shall perform all the duties required by him by the city council.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc.,

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1871.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The State Central Committee of Louisiana has called a Convention to assemble in the city of New Orleans on the 9th of August, for the purpose of electing their successors to serve another year. We know not whether it is expected that the same gentlemen who now constitute the Committee will be re-elected or not; but we do know that if the sole purpose of calling the Convention was to retain the present members, no better plan could have been chosen to secure their object.

Not less than five grievous errors in management, involving as many outrages on the people's rights, have been perpetrated by the Committee.

First, the chairman of the Committee *directs* that the credentials of delegates from the parishes be sent to him. If he is *obeyed*, he, and not the Convention becomes the judge of the qualifications of those who are sent here by the sovereign people. We assert unequivocally that if colored men submit to this domination they have simply exchanged chattel slavery, for political slavery. If Mr. Packard can sit in the United States Marshall's office, in which he has no power of helping our race either by the work he does, or by counsel with us, and quietly pocket the credentials which have been given by an honest constituency to faithful delegates, and prevent them from taking seats in the Convention to which they were elected, then we say the sooner the farce of Republicanism represented by the Customhouse ends, the better. Is it possible that these pretended friends of General Grant can so far presume upon the ignorance of our people as to demand a written pass from every colored delegate, and contend that the pass is not good unless it be signed by Mr. Packard? Can it be that in less than five years after our hard fought battles in the field, and while we are still cheated of our just deserts by many of the natives, that men who are holding their offices in our name and pretending to the President that they are our friends, will so far depreciate our intelligence as a people, as to prevent us from going into a Convention to which we have been duly elected unless "Maasa" Packard gives us leave?

Yet this is but a single wrong. They in the Customhouse have committed four more. They have called a Convention without naming the hour for it to assemble, they have disfranchised legal voters to carry out their disorganizing purposes in the wards, and they have mobbed those who opposed their ambitious designs. We warn our people who have been fortunate enough to be out of the Parish of Orleans to keep on their guard. If you have sent credentials to Packard it is your right to demand them upon the assembling of the Convention, and if any white man undertakes to make you believe it is right to leave them in any body's hands before they are submitted to the Committee on Credentials, you have only to tell them that you are responsible to the people who sent you here, and not to the men you meet here. For it is certain that any colored man who sells out to Packard and Lowell betrays his people, and he will certainly alienate his constituents.

OUR DUTY IN THE CONVENTION.

It is well known that every thing has been done that could be done to inflame feelings and to bias judgements with reference to the Convention which assembles to-day. Mr. Packard has criticised Governor Warmoth as possessing too much power, though he admitted in the same breath that he drew up the plan to clothe him with it. Mr. Packard has, in his speeches, deprecated a one sided committee, and in the same speech showed an animus of hostility to the Executive. Governor Warmoth has been accused of being an inveterate enemy to Gen. Grant, and an unscrupulous foe to the negro race.

Naturally enough, this has drawn Gov. Warmoth to the attitude of self-defense, and these strong charges have been met by counter charges. Crimination has been followed by re-crimination until to-day we scarcely know where we stand. Men of our race have been put by the ears, Republicans have gone to fighting one another, a party convention may become the arena of a fierce contest, for no other reasons than that some few individuals desire to fight their way into popularity.

Time was in our party when men won popularity by labor, probity and intelligence; and at that time our people were so thoroughly united and so instructively loyal to the party, that no man's mere cunning could mislead them, and make them risk their rights and the progress of their children by divisions in our own ranks.

It would be far better never to have a State Central Committee if we are to have one at the expense of union among republican voters. If republicans are to be dragged here from all parts of the State and be forced into a fight about the rival claims of different aspirants for the gubernatorial chair, to be disgusted by the tricks of demagogues at the very time of all others when they need the wisdom and the impartiality of Statesmen, the hour is not far off when the Democrat will drive his wedge of triumph through a split of our own making, when the colored man will be reduced to serfdom, while these men who are helping to ruin us will be luxuriating at Long Branch or Saratoga Springs.

Here is the simple course for us to pursue. For the satisfaction of every member of the Convention as to who are its loyal members, the Committee on Credentials should be elected by those assembled and not be appointed by the chair. The election of the Committee on Credentials should be the very first business of the Convention, the mover of the resolution for such committee acting as the putter of all motions until the election of the committee is over. The Convention should then take a recess until the Committee reports, and if the report be received and adopted, the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials should act as Chairman to effect a permanent organization. This course will give us an opportunity to learn what the people desire and no other course will. Our demand is for simple fairness in the Convention, our desire to continue the unity of the Republican party, and our purpose to promote the political interest of the colored people, and we trust our people at least will follow the counsel we have given in this article, for in the division of the Republican party who ever may win, the negro is sure to sink.

HOW IT IS.

"—Dream after dream ensues,
And still they dream that they shall still succeed,
And still are disappointed."

This exactly hits the malcontents. Cowper must have had Packard *et als* in "his mind's eye" when penning the above. They used their money, they plead and they stormed, to remove Casey and gain control of the Custom revenues, and they failed. Warmoth saved Casey, but they set to work to detach his allegiance from the Governor; and, succeeding, found upon their hands a most unmanageable elephant.

They tried to defeat the repeal of the Constitutional provision forbidding Governor Warmoth's re-election; but the people with a most surprising unanimity frustrated their design.

They are now colluding and plotting with the ku-klux to transfer the State Administration from the ever-true and steadfast leaders of our party to the Democracy; and the sentence is already written which consigns them to political infamy forever.

A DAY AHEAD.

In these days of go ahead-ativeness every *live* man is desirious of being right up to the mark, in whatever department of labor his sphere may happen to be in.

Crediting the readers of THE LOUISIANIAN, who perforce are all *live* people, with an intense desire to know all about the elections in the city as soon as possible, we have issued our paper to-day, instead of Thursday, our usual time.

NOBLE TESTIMONY.

The Republican portion of the Parish of Orleans responded to the call of the State Central Committee, and elections were held in every ward in the city on Monday last for delegates to the State Convention. In nearly every ward seats are contested. We have one exception to this rule; and that is to be found in the "old fourth." Her voting was by *viva voce*, and the opposition of the candidates, and the vieing of the voters, were conducted in a spirit of fairness and magnanimity which were admirable.

But above all, and capping the proceedings of the day, was the testimony given to Senator Pinchback. When the Commissioners announced the vote, his opponent F. McK Dunn Esq., with a manly generosity, moved in presence of the hundreds of voters present that the election of Mr. Pinchback be made unanimous; and then up went from the throng three hearty cheers for "Pinchback" and three for Dunn. We hazard the assertion that in all that Convention, not one other member will go there as the *unanimous choice of his people*.

And what a scathing rebuke does this action of the fourth ward, administer to those envious disorganizers and soreheads, who have sought to undermine the justly earned popularity of Mr. Pinchback! The Senator is justly proud of the "distinguished consideration" the fourth cherishes for him; and the fourth is justly proud of their Representative.

☞The following pithy remarks from the *State Register* of Aug. 5th are worthy of consideration:

All the Democratic papers are alarmingly frightened that the Republican Convention next week will endorse the State Administration. It would be a naugthy thing to endorse the State administration when the Democrats take a great interest in the success of the Republican party, and generally recommend it to do just what will secure a victory for—the democracy. Their big card now is to break down one wing of the republican party by using the other wing against it, and then they hope to come in and whip the victors. Some men have not got the sense to see this, but it is as plain to the ordinary mortal as the red nose on a whisky sucker.

THE TROOPS.

Never did falsehood react more damagingly than the "Customhouse ring" attempt to gull the public with the notion that U. S. soldiers would be found ready to back their attempted usurpation of power. Never was so small a lion's skin brought into requisition for covering so large an ass!

A good General would not have mounted Quaker guns when the fraud might so easily be detected, without it was a desperate and *dernier resort*.

Or were they so inexperienced that they failed to calculate upon this recoil of an overcharged gun? If so it may prove a novel but wholesome lesson to them.

☞The following handsome compliment is paid us by that neat, compact and well edited weekly, the *Terrebonne Banner*, of Aug. 5th:

We have received the Semi-Weekly *Louisianian* of the 3rd, and are pleased to place it among our list of exchanges. It is owned by Messrs. Pinchback, Antoine and Kelso, edited by W. G. Brown, and managed by P. B. S. Pinchback, all colored men, and it not only reflects great credit on them but on the entire press of the State. The editorial portion of the paper is ably conducted, and exerts much influence in perpetuating our Republican institutions, and disseminating the broad and liberal principles of liberty, fraternity and equality.

☞Holding a political Convention the United States Court-room will be regarded as a desecration by every member of the bar. Already the action of Marshal Packard has been severely denounced, and it will in all probability give rise to a resolution of inquiry at the next session of Congress. The Marshal will find he has raised a storm that will be difficult to allay.

CITY ELECTIONS.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

The elections held in the city, on Monday last, for delegates to the State Convention, passed off as peacably as perhaps, could be expected. We are glad that the voters "agreed to differ," with as little hostility as possible. There is serious ground for complaint against the Conduct of many Presidents of Clubs and the manipulators of the Elections. So great has been the mis-management, so thorough has been the dissatisfaction, that from fourteen out of fifteen wards the voice of complaint and contest, is uttered. It is therefore utterly impossible to say with accuracy who are elected. As the matter now stands, the muddle is about thus:

First Ward—Thos. Isabelle, J. Murphy. Seats Contested.

Second Ward—Hon. H. C. Dibble C. F. Glaudin.

Contestants—Mudgett and Prevost.

Third Ward—P. Creagh, Cartwright Dr. Smythe and Jas. Johnson.

Contestants—Lieutenant Governor Dunn, Messrs. Lowell, Esau Carter and C. F. Ladd.

Fourth Ward—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback. No contest.

Fifth Ward—Ditiez, Hyman, Smith and Lanabere.

Contestants—E. Aleix R. Montanat and Reese.

Sixth Ward — Hon. Hugh J. Campbell.

Contestant—L. A. Young.

Seventh Ward—H. L. Rey, W. H. Moore.

Contestant—P. Griffin. &——

Eighth Ward—E. V. Leclere—Contested.

Ninth Ward—Wm. C. Kinsella David Douglass—Contested.

Tenth Ward—H. C. Warmoth, E. P. Ducloslange—Contested.

Eleventh Ward—Gen. Herron, Ed. Williams—Contested.

Twelfth Ward—W. G. McConnll—Contested.

Thirteenth Ward—Augustus—Contested.

Fourteenth Ward—W. R. Fish—Contested.

Fifteenth Ward—S. B. Packard, A. Dumont—Contested.

VOICE FROM TWO PARISHES.

From the *Louisiana Intelligencer* of Aug. 2nd, we learn that the Republicans of the Parish of Caldwell held a mass meeting at the Court House in Columbia, July 28, and passed several important resolutions; one was that

Whereas, The Republican party of the parish of Caldwell, in public meeting assembled, in view of the importance of said convention, in reference to the welfare and harmony of the Republican party in the State of Louisiana, as well as for the welfare and prosperity of the State, bespeaks for the proceedings and business of said convention harmony of thought and unity of action, in order that the Republican party of this State may present an unbroken and united front, that will clearly indicate a triumphant victory in 1872.

Two other resolutions unqualifiedly endorse the National and the State Administrations, and declare that they recognize "in the administration of the Chief Executive of our State, an embodiment of firmness, moral courage and sagacity, in controlling and directing the ship of state through storm and wave; with an intelligence, justice and firmness which has not only commanded the approval and endorsement of Republicans, but has extorted, at least a partial acknowledgment and acquiescence of our political opponents."

The Republicans of the parish of Ouachita have also held a mass meeting. and took the opportunity then to avow their "fidelity to the National Republican party, to the principles it has advocated and established." They endorse the administration of President Grant; they endorse the State administration and the actions of their Senators, Representatives and member of Congress. They further pledge themselves to "roll up at the next general election, the highest majority for the nominees of the party, both Federal and State, that has ever been given in the parish."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION of the Colored Citizens of Louisiana, called for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern State Convention, are hereby informed that the State Convention will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Aug. 11 at 12 o'clock noon.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
C. C. ANTOINE.
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEO. Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

New Orleans, Aug. 5, 1871.

UNEARTHING THE RECORD.

The *N. O. Republican*, in very proper terms, denounces the absurd position assumed by the Baton Rouge *Grand Era*, that the Republican party of Louisiana cannot endorse President Grant without endorsing Collector Casey. Following an extract from the *Grand Era* are the following remarks by the *Republican*:

If General Grant is deceived by any such balderdash as the above we greatly mistake him. He knows that, Republican as Mr. Casey may now be, he was not so good a Republican during the last days of the gloomy year 1868, but he could conscienciously plot with James B. Steadman and Perry Fuller to get the appointment of Collector of this port from Andrew Johnson. And he knows, too, that his own personal influence was necessary to prevent Mr. Casey making formal application to President Johnson for the place.

Both Casey and his Deputy Herwig, held office under the Andy Johnson Administration, which permitted the massacre of thousands of colored men in this and other Southern States. And these are the men who set themselves up as dictators of the Republican party in Louisiana. These are they who would exclude tried and true Republicans from a Republican State Convention. To these, and their associates in the ring, must men go who have fought and bled for Radical principles, and *beg a pass* of admission to a Radical Assembly!

Great God, what folly and madness to imagine that a people who have gone through the bloody struggle of the past few years to secure their political liberties, will permit them to be thus destroyed by a handful of ambitious demagogues and political freebosters!

WHAT NEXT?

The *Grand Era* of Baton Rouge declares, in language not the least bit elegant, that "to D——n Collector Casey is d——n General Grant." We are very sorry for the President, as his illustrious brother-in law has been d——d in turn, by every class and degree of Republicans in Louisiana, who have been made to taste the bitter fruit of disappointment through his weakness and oscillation.

But we do not believe President Grant will subscribe to the rather novel idea of the *Grand Era*. To be held responsible for the sins and follies of all his appointees, would prove too heavy a burden for even such a Hercules as he has proven himself. And we shall, therefore, exercise our right to criticize Federal office-holders withoutin the least degree weakening our allegiance to the great head of our party.

THE GRAND ERA.

Not long since we had reason to slightly rebuke our friend for a gratuitous attack on us. In reply the Editor asked us to "let him talk to us sometimes." Proverbially of a meek disposition we acquiescently folded our arms and gave him his chance to talk. He has hastened to take a shameful advantage of our generosity.

The *Era* of August 5, teems with words, sentences and columns devoted to the Louisianian. We have been "chinned" almost to death by the garrulity of our contemporary. He is unanswerable as usual. He wants us to tell him how "*to encompass* a mighty secret." We declare we dont know. We might assist you in discovering, or unraveling one. He charges us with the exhibition of "considerable zeal in seeking to locate the *Citizen's Guard*. Put this in some intelligible shape; at present it is simple nonsense. We knew pepfectly well the "location" of the *Guard* all the time. The Editor says "we *was* at a meeting in Algiers." The next time you use a plural pronoun, make the verb plural also. He declares he dont "for an instance" credit some of our reasons why we feared there would be two Conventions. We charitably suppose he means "instant." But the climax of absurdity is reached when the *Era* concludes after the style of its own "grand gloomy and peculiar" fashion that our "course," in expressing our honest fears that the imperious, and tyrranical conduct of the State Central Committee might result in the sitting of two Conventions, "is suicidal and of danger to the party." Does the Editor of the *Grand Era* not know that such vaporing possesses no force, except in its retort? Give us another "talk" if you will, but we prefer to have——"a rest"

☞THE CITIZEN'S GUARD—Neglected in its rejoinder to deny the charge we brought home to it of betraying a sacred trust. Will it say something about it, or will it allow the Public to believe that our allegation is true?

JUST SO!

A communication appears in another column touching the management of the Postoffice. We regret that cause for complaint should arise against the Postmaster; but have no doubt that when the Federal officials learn they cannot split the Republican party, he as well as his *confreres* will be content to look more closely after their prescribed official duties, and drop Sunday excursions down the coast. We have no doubt the Postmaster, and his deputies of varying rank, think they are doing yeoman service in a landable cause; but no one outside their own little circle seems to think that their efforts "to save the country" affect the inconvenience of a shut-up Postoffice. Selah!

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE P. O.

New Orleans, Aug. 7, 1871.

I desire you to put a complaint in your columns. The New Orleans Post-office is the worst mis-managed in the Union. No city or town in the North would put up with the impositions the people of this place are compelled to endure. It opens later, closes earlier, is more erratic in the hours it will consent to let people obtain their letters (particularly on Sunday), than any mail delivery in Christianized territorial limits—except "Rogue's Gulch," Nevada.

Why can't we have the privilege of getting at least to our lock boxes (when rent is paid), at any hour, the same as they do in Mobile and New York? Why should the Crescent City be treated like a country village? "That's what's the matter!"

Yours, &c.,
INQUIRER.

New Orleans, Aug. 6, 1871.

Editor LOUISIANIAN:

Will you please call the attention of the Board of Health to the fact, that deodorizers are required at the car-stand on Baronne street, near Canal. Carbolic acid— or lime sprinkled on the track, would be a relief to passengers compelled to remain for a few moments at the spot indicated.

Believe me,
HORSE AMMONIA.

BILOXI, MISS., August 6th, 1871.

Dear Louisianian:—Biloxi has proved a success, for the oldest inhabitant acknowledges more visitors here at present than were ever known before. And every visitor that I have met with, seems to be well pleased with the place, and its advantages. The water is said to be the saltiest of any other watering place on the coast; and your correspondent can testify that the finny tribe which abound in them are delightful, as well as plentiful. New Orleans in December can't excel our oysters, neither in quality, quantity or price. We are having more of our friends over here than we can accommodate, and many others would come, but for that drawback, for in some instances we are uncomfortably crowded together, for the want of a suitable hotel, much to the shame of those who have taken (or promise to take) steps in that direction, who are men of means, and only luck the proper enterprise and energy. I believe that this is the place to build a hotel, if one is to be built.

Since I have been stopping here I have met so many old friends, etc., that during my after dinner scanter, I dream I am enjoying myself in your city in company of your, can't get aways. You need not ask the Hon. K—r or E. D—s, about that ride to the back bay, for fear they may tell of an adventure which befell them on their return at Half Way House, where one of them was mistaken for Jeff. Davis, called a traitor and driven from the field with a sharp pointed instrument. An incident not soon to be forgotten by the Hon. gentleman. This morning I discovered two ways fresh from your city who desire to be initiated in the art of fishing. A boat was procured these two with their friends went forth to try their luck. One of these proved a success, a perfectly successful fisherman, by hooking one of the company in rear of his unmentionables and causing quite an excitement in that boat which was only quieted by the same gentleman hooking up a very large female Stingeree without giving an alarm, which should always be given when such a fish as a Stingeree is caught, because they are very dangerous and make a serious impression when they sting. The gentleman being a Benedict was shortly called on to witness that his one Stingeree had increased to three. So, Mr. Editor, you need not be surprised when the Public Schools are opened to see one of our popular principals of one of our up town schools wearing a Stingeree—Stingeree's, al—s—H. C. "Let us have peace," is my wish.

EX WHAMP.

SOUTHERN STATES CONVENTION.

[From the Georgia Republican.]

MACON, GA., July 20, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Sir—Having received quite a number of letters remonstrating against the plan of representation as proposed, for the Southern States Convention, viz: one from each Congressional district, and two from the State at large—upon the ground that it denies a variety of interests representation, which deserve the attention and encouragement of our people, such as mercantile associations, societies for the promotion of education and science, companies for procuring homesteads, etc., etc. I wish to say, I see no reason why such organizations of any respectable proportions may not send a delegate to the Convention. The call says, "We suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States," etc. Thus, you see, the Convention will have primary jurisdiction over its own status, and not be restricted by the suggestion made in the call. In other words, they may admit delegates representing any interests they choose, regardless of any seeming bar in the call, for we certainly meant to have none that would limit the right of the Convention *per se* to regulate its own numbers.

As one I highly approve of the plan of sending a delegate from the various associations whose strength and numbers entitle them to consideration and respect. I have no idea the Convention will confine itself to any one topic, but that it will be as comprehensive as possible in censidering all subjects involving the intereest and material advancement of our people. I am therefore of the opinion that it would not be unwise for said associations to send delegates, subject to the approval of the Convention.

H. M. TURNER.

TRIUNE OF SCORPIONS.

We think it may be safely predicted that the combinations which have been formed to defeat the renomination of Governor Warmoth, for the office he now fills, next year, if successful, will be the means of placing the Democratic party in power.

The animosity of Casey, Lowell, and Packard, that triune of Customhouse scorpions, who have organized their combinations to produce dissensions, is bitterly personal in its nature against Governor Warmoth, and so envenomed that it will not hesitate to plant its fangs in the life of the Republican party itself, if by so doing it can reach the object of its hate. We reiterate that the war of this triune of scorpions is wholly personal in its origin, and has been carried on by the three men above mentioned in a spirit not unworthy of braggadocios, and with a species of strategy which an Italian bandit would scorn to imitate.

Casey, the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, is foolish enough to think he can be Governor. Happening to have married a sister of President Grant, he became Collector, and becoming Collector, he aspires to be Chief Magistrate of the State. Ever since that aspiration soaked itself into his soft head, he has been buzzing about like a bee in a tar bucket, doing all in his power as a dispenser of a little government patronage, to distract the Republican party and undermine the strong seated popularity of Governor Warmoth, the principal obstacle in his path.

Lowell, the Postmaster, at New Orleans, is a man of more brains than Casey, but is a constitutional growler. Ever since the House of Representatives, in 1870, slightly hinted to him that his services as Speaker were no longer needed, he has been in a state of general insurrection. He had, too, the ambition to represent Louisiana in the United States Senate, but this hope was as the Dead Sea fruit—all ashes to the taste. General West, a friend of Governor Warmoth, was chosen to go to the Senate, and since then Lowell has been striking on all sides, like a rattlesnake in August. He don't care what becomes of the Republican party if Governor Warmoth is stricken down. With him, it is better to rule in hell than serve in Heaven.

Last and least, Packard, a United States Marshal, and President of the Central Committee, is just the man to revel in dissensions. He is always on the wing, and fly-blows everything he touches. Like the green fly, he is always prepared to deposit a maggot wherever he lights. He is a chum of Lowell and Casey, and is fighting against Gov. Warmoth and the Republican party, in favor of the Democracy, because Lowell and Casey are doing likewise.

We ask members of the Republican party if they are willing to unite themselves with Casey, Lowell, and Packard, in their bitter, venomous, personal war on Governor Warmoth, and in their efforts to disrupt the Republican party at all hazards, if possible? Are they willing to so distract their party as to insure its overthrow in 1872, and place the Democrats in power? Are they willing to be led about by the nose by the soft-headed Casey, or the fly-blowing Packard, or the malignant Lowell? We think not.

At any rate, let these men be defeated in their underhanded machinations for the disruption of the Republican party and the gratification of their personal hatreds. If we mistake not, already the girdle of fire which is to make these scorpions sting their own lives to death is closing around them.—*Empire Parish Register.*

TEXAS.

TEXAS STATE CONVENTION,
Houston, August 3rd, 1871

In pursuance to a call to elect delegates to represent the State in the Southern States Convention; the call having been made in compliance with the order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee to meet at Houston, August 3, 1871:

The Convention was called to order by G. T. Ruby, and the object of the meeting stated, whereupon G. T. Ruby was elected President and John Keppard appointed Secretary, and the following

DELEGATES ELECTED:

James Green, Esq.,	1st Cong. Dist.	
Prof. J. H. Townsend,	2nd	" "
Justice John BeBruhl,	3rd	" "
D. G. Scott, Esq.,	4th	" "

STATE AT LARGE:

Hon. Richard Allen, of Houston,
Hon. Richard Nelson, of Galveston.

Whereupon the following resolutions were offered by Prof. Townsend:

WHEREAS, The Civil Rights Bill places all citizens of the United States upon one common platform of equality before the law, and

Whereas, We have learned with deep regret of a flagrant outrage committed upon one of our most respected citizens, by forcibly ejecting him from the cars on the G. H. & S. A. Railroad recently, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention take this occasion to express their condemnation of such acts of brutality, as belong to an age of barbarism, rather than to that of the nineteenth century.

Resolved, That the forcible ejection of the wife of Walter Burton, Sheriff of Ford Bend county, from a first class car on the G. H. & S. A. Railroad, and attempting to compel her to take a seat in a car among ruffians and blackguards, calls loudly upon every one of us to come forward and aid him in obtaining proper redress for his grievances before the law.

Resolved, That all citizens of the State of Texas, who endorse the Civil Rights bill, are hereby requested to confer with the committee appointed for the purpose of receiving donations and subscribe what they may be able, to enforce the law in the case of W. M. Burton vs. the Galveston and Houston Railroad Company.

Resolved, That all men who are in favor of equal rights, irrespective of race or color, or previous condition, will earnestly come forward and assist in prosecuting, before the law, the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio Railroad Company.

PARISH COMMITTEE.

August 8th 1871.

At a meeting held this day, 21 members answered to their names. Dr. Worrall introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Presidents and Secretaries of Mother Ward Clubs are hereby requested to present to the Secretary of the Parish Committee, copies of the Credentials of Delegates elect to the State Convention between the present time and 6 o'clock this evening.

Resolved, That to afford the time necessary to present the credentials as contemplated in the foregoing resolution, we do now adjourn to meet in this place at 6 o'clock P. M. for the further transaction of business, and that every member of the parish Committee be urgently requested to appear in his seat at the above named time.

The Committee adjourned accordingly.

If caught in a shower, and you get your hat wet, brush it before it is dry. And so of the horse. When he comes in wet with perspiration smooth his hair with a coarse brush—a common broom is better than nothing—in the direction you whish it to lie when he his dry. The animal will feel better, and it will be only half the trouble to clean him the next time he needs it.

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday, Aug. 8—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market continues depressed by discouraging advices from other points, and with scarcely any demand, the sales are confined to trifling lots.

Quotations are nominal.

Yesterday's business embraced 125 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	13 @14	—
Ordinary	14¼@15¼	15
Good Ordinary	16 @16¼	16¼
Low Middling	17¼@17¾	17¼
Middling	— @—	—
Strict Middling	— @—	—
Good Middling	— @—	—

SUGAR:—

Good Fair, ℔ lb	—
Yellow Clarified	—
Fair	—
Fully fair	12
White	13@ —

MOLASSES:—

Reboiled, plantation, ℔ gallon	30@ —
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:

Is in fair supply and limited demand.

Superfine	5 00
Double extra	6 50
Treble extra	7 00
Good Extra	—
Choice Extra	8 25, and 8 75
Good Treble Extra	7 50

CORN:—

Is in light supply, mod. demand.

Red, Yellow mixed, ℔ bushel	—c
Choice Yellow	71½@ 72
Mixed	—
Yellow	—
White	80
Choice White, in Dandees	79
St. Charles county White	80
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS:—

In light supply, fair demand.

St. Louis, ℔ bushel	68@ —
Galena	67

BRAN:

℔ 100 lbs.	1 05

HAY:—

Western, ℔ ton	—
Choice	35 00

PORK:—

Market is very dull,

Summer-cured Mess	—
Winter-packed Mess	—
Retailing at	$15 25@ 15 25

BACON:—

Breakfast	10@10½c.
Shoulders, ℔ lb	7⅞
Clear rib sides	10
Clear ides	9⅜
Sugar-cured Hams	14 @15½

LARD:—

Tierces, ℔ lb	11
Kegs, ℔ lb	11½@11¾

RICE:—

Louisiana, prime	9¼c
" ordinary	8¼
" common	7¼
India	8¾

WHISKY:—

Indiana rectified, ℔ gal	95
Cincinnati	1 05
Bourbon, pure	1 35

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and firm at $4 00 ℔ bbl. on the Levee and $4 25 from store.

ESCULENTS:—

Potatoes, ℔ bbl	$5 00
Onions	5 00
Apples	2 50@ 3 00
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb	6¾@7c

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32.....Royal street.....32

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
Macon, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.

Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.

Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.

Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. T. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.

Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.

Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.

North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.

Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.

Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

Disirict of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

Republican papers of this State lase copy.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, held June 27, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

First resolution, offered by Mr. Ray:

WHEREAS, According to the requirements of a resolution passed and adopted by the State Convention of the Republican party, on the tenth day of August, 1870, the State Central Executive Committee, appointed by and under the authority of said Convention, is directed to call a State Convention of the Republican party on or before the expiration of their term of service; therefore be it

Resolved, That a convention of the Republican party be and is hereby called to meet in New Orleans on the ninth day of August, 1871.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in said Convention shall be as follows, viz: Every seven hundred Republican voters in each parish, and in each ward of the city of New Orleans, shall be entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every fraction over one-half of seven hundred; and provided, that each parish and ward shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Resolved, That the presidents of the several parish committees of the Republican party in the State—except in the parish of Orleans, the presidents of the mother ward clubs are, hereby authorized and required to call elections for said delegates to said convention, and to forward to the President of the State Central Executive Committee the proper credentials of the delegates elected, countersigned by the secretaries of their committees and clubs, on or before the time fixed for the sitting of the Convention.

Resolved, That the president of the State Central Executive Committtee be and is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the number of delegates to be elected from each parish and ward from the authentic vote in the office of the Secretary of State, and issue his proclamation for said election, and have the same published in the Republican papers throughout the State.

2. Resolution introduced by Mr. Lowell—

Whereas, The time of service of the Parish Executive Committee of the parish of Orleans expired by limitation on the fifteenth day of November, 1870; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventh day of August, 1871, be designated as the day when elections shall be held in each ward of the city of New Orleans for delegates to the State Convention, called to meet August 9, 1871, polls to be opened and closed at such hours as the Presidents of the mother ward clubs may indicate, at least one week's notice of the same being given.

By order of the committee.

S. B. PACKARD, President.
P. F. HERWIG, Corresponding Sec.

Republican papers of the State will please copy.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Ascension	2	Assumption	3
Avoyelles	2	E Baton Rouge	3
W Baton Rouge	1	Blenville	1
Bossier	1	Caddo	2
Calcasieu	1	Caldwell	1
Cameron	1	Carroll	2
Catahoula	1	Claiborne	1
Concordia	2	De Soto	1
Feliciana, East	2	Feliciana, West	2
Franklin	1	Grant	1
Iberia	1	Iberville	2
Jackson	1	Jefferson	3
Lafayette	1	Lafourche	2
Livingston	1	Madison	2
Morehouse	1	Natchitoches	3
Ouchita	2	Plaquemine	4
Point Coupee	2	Rapides	3
Richland	1	Sabine	1
St. Bernard	1	St. Charles	2
St. Helena	1	St. James	3
St John Baptist	1	St. Landry	2
Tangipahoa	1	Tensas	2
Terrebonne	2	Union	1
Vermillion	1	Washington	1
Winn	1	Webster	1
Vernon	1	Red River	1
Orleans:			
First Ward	2	Second Ward	2
Third Ward	4	Fourth Ward	1
Fifth Ward	3	Sixth Ward	1
Seventh Ward	2	Eight Ward	1
Ninth Ward	2	Tenth Ward	2
Ele'nth Ward	2	Twel'h Ward	1
Thir'nth Ward	1	Four'nth Ward	1
Fif'nth Ward	3		

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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

That the mayor and city council, and their duly elected and qualified successors in office, shall have perpetual succession; that they shall be capable of instituting and defending suits in all the courts of this State under the title of "The Mayor and City Council of Monroe," and that citation and other legal process shall be served on the mayor.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the mayor and city council shall have full power and authority to make and pass such laws and ordinances as are necessary and proper.

First—To regulate and preserve the peace and good order of the city, and provide for and maintain its cleanliness and salubrity in a manner not inconsistent with the laws.

Second—To adopt and use a common seal.

Third—To purchase, hold, convey and alienate any estate, real or personal; to accept any gift, grant inheritance of property for public or charitable purposes; to erect school, market and fire engine houses, and such other buildings as may be for the public benefit and to build a city prison; provided, that the parish jail may at all times be used by said city council for the confinement or punishment of persons who shall violate the laws and ordinances of the city, until said city shall have erected a city prison.

Fourth—To establish a quarantine for the protection of the city against contagious diseases and epidemics.

Fifth—To levy and collect such annual and special taxes on the real and personal movable and immovable property, of the city of Monroe as shall be deemed necessary by them; provided, that such taxes shall be asessed equally and uniformly on all property subject to taxation by the laws of the State and on no other.

Sixth—To levy, assess, and collect an annual license and tax on all the persons, trades, professions and occupations licensed or taxed by the State of Louisiana; provided, that each and every member of a commercial partnership, whether he resides permanently or temporarily out of the city, shall pay the same license or tax as his resident partner.

Seventh—To fix the amount of bonds to be given by the officers of the city from whom a bond is required.

Eighth—To organize, appoint, uniform and commission a police force, and to appoint as many police officers as may be necessary; to fix the salaries and compensation of all officers and others appointed by them; to remove, for sufficient cause, any of such appointees or officers clected by themselves, and to define the duties of all such officers and appointees.

Ninth—To survey and lay out streets; to regulate and make improvements to the streets, public squares and other public property, and provide for lighting and watering the same; to construct a wharf within the corporate limits, and fix the wharfage dues thereon; to order and direct the ditching, filling, opening, widening and continuing of any of the streets; and if for the above or other public purposes the land of any private person or body corporate is necessary to be had, to purchase the same at a reasonable price or cause the same to be expropriated, according to the mode and formalities prescribed by existing laws upon the subject; to regulate the proportions, and to make and repair all common drains, public roads, levees, causeway and bridges, notwithstanding any super intendence which may be set up by any corporation or individuals over such works; to determine the completion and pavements of the streets; to fix the squaring, and to prevent any encroachments upon or the stopping and obstructing of the streets, public squares, sidewalks, levees, public roads or river banks of the city of Monroe, and to order any object, whatever may be its value, which may encumber the said places or prevent and embarrass the free use of the same, to be removed or sold for whom it may concern, in that same manner and after such advertisement as shall be required by ordinance.

Tenth—To clean the banks of the Ouachita river or other streams with the limits of the city. and reopen such ancient natural drains as have been obstructed by the owners of adjacent lands.

Eleventh—To determine what animals shall run at large within the corporate limits and prohibit others from doing so; to impound all animals running at large in violation of the laws or ordinances of the city; to fix the penalties and fines which the owners thereof shall pay before the animals so impounded shall be delivered up and to pass laws and ordinances for the sale of said animals after three days notice in a newspaper or by posting.

Twelfth—To abate nuisances, suppress houses of ill-fame, and to cause the arrest and punishment of vagrants.

Thirteenth—To enact laws and ordinances and make appropriations for the purpose of building a workhouse and providing for the government of the same.

Fourteenth—To cause persons sentenced to fine and imprisonment or either to be placed at work upon the streets and other public works of said corporation, in the event of the failure of said person so sentenced to pay the said fines and costs, until the same shall be paid by the labor of said person or persons so sentenced, as aforesaid, at one dollar per day, and to let and hire out by contract the labor of the persons so sentenced, and failing to pay their fines and costs, under such rules and regulations as may be fixed by ordinances; provided, that no charge shall be made for the board or food of any person sentenced to labor in default of paying fines and costs by said corporation or contractor during the term for which he may be sentenced to labor: and provided, further, that all persons sentenced to labor to pay the amount of their fine and costs shall be treated humanely.

Fifteenth—To pass laws and ordinances imposing a fine upon all persons who shall conduct any business or pursue any occupation for which a license is to be collected whenever such person shall conduct said business or pursue said occupation without previously obtaining such license.

Sixteenth—To provide the means and make regulations for preventing and extinguishing conflagration; to make such regulations for the building of party and fire walls as they may deem necessary for that purpose, and to regulate the service of persons employed in working fire engines.

Seventeenth—To determine in what part of the city wooden buildings shall not be allowed to be erected, and to prevent persons from reconstructing in wood old and decayed wooden houses, under pretense of repairing the same, in those parts of the city where it is lawful to build only in brick and stone.

Eighteen—To regulate the police of theatres, public balls, taverns, places for shows and exhibitions, places of public entertainment and saloons and shops for retailing liquors, and to order the same to be closed whenever the public safety and tranquility shall require it, and to impose such duties and regulations upon persons keeping such places as they may deem necessary and proper.

Nineteenth — To regulate the proper governments of carts, drays, carriages, omnibuses, and other vehicles of every description.

Twentieth—To establish market places and farm out the same.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the mayor and city council of Monroe shall succeed to and be invested with all the rights, property and possession of the town of Monroe, as previously incorporated.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc.; That the mayor and four councilmen, and no less number shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but to lay any tax toll or impost, or to fix any license, or to make any appropriation, it shall require a vote of the majority of all the councilmen, and the affirmative and negative of such vote shall be recorded on the minutes.

Sec. 12. Be it furiher enacted, etc., That the mayor and city council shall in no case, pass any laws or ordinances wherein a fine exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and imprisonment for more than sixty days may be imposed.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever the owner of property in front of which a sidewalk, banquette or ditch, shall have been ordered to be made, filled up, cleaned out or repaired, shall fail to do so in the time required by the laws and ordinances of the corporation, the mayor and city council shall cause it to be done at the expense of the owner of the property; and the said corporation shall have a special privilege on said property to secure the payment so due, which privilege shall hold until the corporation be paid in preference to any other mortgage or claim upon the property; and in case such owner shall be absent from or have no authorized agent living in the parish of Ouachita or be unknown, the corporation shall have the right to proceed in rem against the property in the manner pointed out by Art. 292 and seq of the Code of Practice, and the corporation shall be entitled to eight per cent intersest upon the amount paid.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

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It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in svery position.

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We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

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W. S. PIKE,

J. J. Brown, Master.

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TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

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J. H. WINGFIELD.

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE

AND

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

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and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

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Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

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E. G. SEWALL, General Superintendent;

J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, withLocket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D. also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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